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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

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(Madurai)

File No. 171

Serial Nos.

Papers Filed.

*Month*_____

SUBJECT.

Directing that the temple of Anjaneyaswamy in Mulbagal and its endowments, be taken over by the Madurai Deptt.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES	LATER REFERENCES

Ex 26-31-1+2
232-33 1-8
10 41

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 6th August 1887.

ON THE FOLLOWING PAPER :—

("Notes by the Dewan of his inspection of the Kolar District and Hoskote Taluk of the Bangalore District in July 1886.)

The 13th July 1887.—Camp Malur.

I arrived here by the 11-15 A. M. train and was met by the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar, with the principal inhabitants of the place. I promised the latter that before leaving Malur, I would arrange to see them leisurely and listen to any representations they might wish to make to me.

2. I then discussed with the Deputy Commissioner and the Amildar the state of the Taluk. It is comparatively a small Taluk, with a land revenue of Rs. 83,000, of which Rs. 45,000 is from Government dry lands and Rs. 25,000 from wet and garden cultivation chiefly under tanks of which there are 393 in the Taluk. The tanks are generally small ones, and only one yields above Rs. 1,000. The Taluk contains the large number of 112 Jodi, Sarva Inam and Kayamgutta villages with 70 tanks. The revenue from quit-rent on Inam villages and lands is Rs. 10,000 and on Kodagi Inams Rs. 1,600. The Taluk is not yet settled by the Survey Department, and there are about 143 acres under Batayi cultivation, the produce being rice. The Deputy Commissioner appears to have exerted himself with commendable zeal to put down the abuses which seem to have prevailed in the disposal of Batayi and Amarayi produce.

3. The outstanding balance is Rs. 15,630—1—1 as per following particulars:—

Jodi, &c.	Rs. 7,085	11	7
Government villages	„ 8,544	5	6

The oldest arrears are of the year Dhatu; the amount is however small compared with the heavy arrears on 1st April 1886 amounting to Rs. 76,000. The larger part of the arrears now remaining to be collected is of the current and of the previous two years.

4. The arrears of Kodagi quit-rent amount to Rs. 8,056, and they are not included in the balance as above set forth. There is no reason why there should be any difficulty in the collection of the arrears due from Inam villages; the villages were brought under settlement prior to 1869 and consequently the general complaint elsewhere against high quit-rent based on survey valuation does not exist. The oldest arrears are of Dhatu and Isvara and should be at once recovered, or recommended for remission if proper grounds are found.

5. The chief item of the revenue balance is the quit-rent on Kodagi Inams.

6. The Kodagi Inam question is very important in the Kolar District, where Kodagi tanks and Inams are more numerous than in any other part of Mysore. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to assemble tomorrow the principal Kodagidars of the neighbourhood.

The 14th July 1887.—Malur.

This morning I went through the town of Malur which is very much like other Taluk Head-Quarters, irregularly built, with a poor supply of pure water and mud houses; it is kept in a fairly clean state and the open spaces are free from the town sweepings. I am informed that the town is not brushed up in anticipation of the present inspection. The supply of pure drinking water is drawn from two good wells; there are also 3 tanks fed by rain-water, chiefly used for washing and cooking purposes; the water is fairly clean, the town accordingly is healthy.

2. There are two schools of the London Mission aided by Government grant, one a Girls' School with 50 students, the other a Boys' School with about the same number.

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3. The chief grievance is from the traders in piece-goods against the octroi, which, I pointed out, did not belong to the State revenue, but was devoted entirely for municipal purposes of Malur, and I observed that the local Municipal Board were at liberty to give it up if they could either forego it or resort to any other kind of taxation in lieu of it. The octroi on piece-goods is very unpopular and the loom-tax is pressing unduly upon the poor weaver class who require help and encouragement. The question of substituting a less unpopular tax for the former and of abolishing the latter altogether is at the present moment engaging the attention of the Government.

4. Complaint was also made that one of the tanks which supplied the town with water, labored under a disadvantage by the existence of the Government fuel plantation at the edge of its bed and on the tract over which the water flowed. I inspected the Plantation which is doubtless a drawback against the water supply in that it fouled the water and helped local absorption. The Deputy Commissioner had recently cut channels to bring in the water to the tank without much loss. I directed that the channels should be deepened, and a margin of 10 yards on both sides cleared of rank weeds and kept clean, and where necessary the trees should also be felled or the branches lopped off.

5. I deputed the Chief Secretary to examine the Revenue registers of the Taluk Cutcherry and the result of his examination is recorded in the appended Memorandum.

6. In the afternoon a large number of Jodidars and ryots came to see me. The Jodidars represented that they should not be compelled to keep any accounts of their cultivation and revenue, as under recent orders they are required to do. I pointed out to them that the recent orders they referred to were merely the repetition of an order more than 40 years old, that the new Revenue Code would continue their liability to keep proper accounts, that it was necessary that they should keep some accounts, at least the Khate and Khirdi, and that these accounts were necessary to protect their own interest as well as to secure to their *kadim* tenants the protection to which they were justly entitled. I however assured the Jodidars that they would not be required to keep any accounts that could possibly be dispensed with.

7. The ryots of this Taluk, especially the non-cultivators, ask for a rule prescribing ½ remission for waste wet land. I explained to them at some length how it was impossible for Government to enforce such a rule.

8. The only other question of any importance was the restoration of Kodagi inams. The resumption of the Kodagi tanks by Government has long been the subject of complaint from this District, but there is no doubt that Government interference was called for owing to the Kodagidars' negligence in keeping up the tanks, most of which were either in very unsafe condition or had their sluices damaged and were unsuited for irrigation purposes. Owing to this very general neglect of the Kodagidars' obligation and in consideration of the hopelessness of ever getting them to restore the tanks to a standard of safety and efficiency, the Government in 1875 felt called upon to step in and to relieve them of their obligation to maintain the tanks, the terms on which the Kodagi inams should be confirmed to them being reserved for further consideration. In 1876, orders were passed for confirming Kodagi inams on a quit-rent, the inams being for this purpose divided into two classes as follows:—

1st. Those granted for construction and up-keep;

and 2nd. Those granted for up-keep only, the tanks having been originally constructed by Government.

The decision in regard to the 1st class was that the inams should be confirmed to the holders at ¼ quit-rent where the tanks were in fairly good order and in use, and at ½ quit-rent where the tanks were in total disrepair. The 2nd class of Kodagi inams was confirmed to the holders on ½ quit-rent on a permanent tenure where the tanks were fairly kept up and in use, and for one life only where the tanks were out of order.

9. This arrangement however failed to satisfy the Kodagidars in the Kolar District, and their prayer for the restoration of the old tenure, encumbered with the responsibility attached to it, was as constantly repeated as it was rejected. After the Rendition, in the first Dasara Assembly, the Kolar District Representatives pressed the point on the Dewan, (the late Mr. Rangacharlu), who directed enquiry and called for statements showing cases where the Kodagidars consented to go back to the old arrangement, for the wish was not unanimous, as some of Kodagidars in the Bangalore District were satisfied with the Rules of 1875 and 1876. The late Dewan, while calling for this information, desired that, pending further orders, the quit-rent demand should not be enforced. The arrears of Rs. 8,000 odd in the Malur Taluk is the result of this order.

10. I have considered the question carefully, and, while I am satisfied that the settlement was fairly equitable, am of opinion that the complaint is virtually against the Inam decision on merits in a large number of cases, in which the Inams were confirmed on quit-rent for one life only, owing to absence of proof of title. This point requires further enquiry which I hope to be able to make during my tour in other Taluks of this District. In the meantime, I am of opinion that in some cases the agitation is due to sentiment to a certain extent. Where the tanks were built by the ancestors of the present Kodagidars, they are naturally averse to the extinction of the family greatness and prestige which follows the resumption of the tanks by the Government, and in the case of such of them as had fairly fulfilled their part of the obligation, the compulsory enfranchisement, even at only ¼ quit-rent, was a measure against which they are justly entitled to protest. But cases of this kind are comparatively few. In the Malur Taluk only 15 out of 136 Kodagi inams have been confirmed at ¼ quit-rent, but it is an open question whether any of these 15 Kodagidars are keen about the restoration of the old tenure. None of them appeared before me today.

11. The case of Kodagidars who failed to fulfil their obligation to keep the tanks in good repair calls for no interference at present, nor need Government revert to the old arrangement in the case of those who held the Kodagi inams merely for repairing tanks built by Government.

12. Thus, the cases which may possibly require reversion to the old tenure on grounds of strict justice are those in which inams had been granted for construction and up-keep *and* the Inamdars maintained their tanks in good repair. These cases will be met by the addition of a rule such as the following to those published in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 369, dated 23rd January 1877.

"Inams granted to private individuals for the "construction and up-keep" of tanks, which, under Rule I of the Notification of 23rd January 1877, have been enfranchised at ¼ quit-rent, will be restored to the Inamdar on the old tenure subject to the following conditions :—

"(*a*) That application for such restoration is made to the Deputy Commissioner before the 31st December 1887.

"(*b*) That the tank is not one, the maintenance of which the Government wishes to retain in its own hands either by reason of its belonging to a series or for any other reason.

"(*c*) That the Inamdar agrees in writing to maintain the tank always in such efficient condition as the Government Public Works Department or Revenue Officers may from time to time prescribe, and in default at any time of so maintaining the tank, to forfeit the entire Kodagi inam.

"(*d*) That no less than ¾ths of the holders of wet land under the tank agree to the transfer of the obligation to repair and maintain it to the Inamdar.

"And (*e*) That the Inamdar refunds to Government any outlay incurred by Government on the tank since 16th September 1874, minus the quit-rent levied from him. And that, where there has been no

Government outlay, the entire quit-rent collected, or, where there has been Government outlay, the quit-rent collected minus such outlay, be refunded to him on production of a certificate from the Executive Engineer that the tank has been brought up to standard by the inamdar."

13. I shall feel obliged to the Members of His Highness' Council for an expression of their opinion on the above proposed Rule, before submitting the same for the consideration and final orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

14. Apart however from the question of right, there is the further question whether small kodagi tanks (say those with a beriz of Rs. 100 and under) may not with advantage be restored to the care of the kodagidars. It is a hopeless task for Government to do anything to this numerous class of scattered tanks. They moreover form the great majority of kodagi tanks. In this Taluk, 123 out of a total of 136 kodagi tanks have a revenue of less than Rs. 100 and the beriz of their gross atchkat is only about Rs. 1,000. In the ten years which have followed the kodagi settlement, we have done nothing to these tanks and I see no prospect of our being able to do anything to them in the future. It will never do to resume these tanks from the kodagidars and then to consign them to neglect for ever. We must find some early and satisfactory solution, and I hope to be able to form some definite opinion on the question when I have studied it with reference to the state of things in other Taluks of this District.

15. Some misapprehension seems to prevail in this District regarding kodagi inams and kodagi tanks in inam villages. But in Proceedings No. 4327—128, dated 16th September 1874, the Chief Commissioner has already decided that as regards kodagi tanks in inam villages, disputes between kodagidars and inamdars of such villages should be left to be adjusted by the parties themselves, the kodagi inams being continued on the old tenure. Government interference in regard to kodagi tanks in inam villages—and for that matter any tanks in inam villages—was expressly restricted to such tanks as irrigated partly Government and partly inam lands, and to such tanks as belonged to a serial system.

The 15th July 1887.—Camp Kolar.

I reached Camp at Kolar at 9-30 A. M. In the way from Malur to Kolar, I had opportunities of remarking the excellent condition of the avenue trees and the Deputy Commissioner's attempt at the formation of new topes in various localities. Such topes are an incalculable blessing in such a dry District like Kolar. The Deputy Commissioner has also succeeded in getting many villages connected with the high road by good cart tracks and in planting avenue trees on the sides of these tracks.

2. In the afternoon at 2, I inspected the Christian Orphanage superintended by Miss Anstey. There are 175 orphans of whom 85 are boys and 90 girls. The boys are taught a little reading, carpentry, tailoring and other useful trades, but the majority appear to be employed in agriculture. The orphanage owns several farms in the neighbourhood, and at my visit a large number were absent in the farms. The education of the girls also receives a fair share of attention. The institution ought to be well received by the public, and perhaps to a great extent it is. I am however informed that certain proceedings of people connected with the orphanage have pained the minds of the Hindus. Attempts appear to have been made at street-preaching on national religious occasions, with running commentaries in disparagement of the Hindu Religion, and I am informed that in one or two instances the local authorities have had to interfere in the interests of public peace. I regret that such a state of things should exist. I would be the last to advise His Highness' Government to adopt any measures tending to curtail the liberty of public speaking and discussion; but to make use of this liberty to wound and annoy, and at times excite, the people of an opposite faith is to abuse the liberty, and the Government, as custodian of the public peace, is bound to interfere. Similarly, establishing Christian places of worship newly by the side of a Hindu temple

* Exclusive of 61 married young men settled on farms.

or Muhammadan mosque or in such near neighbourhoods is not very desirable, and I fully trust that Missionary bodies will not give occasion to general discontent by adopting what may be looked upon as an aggressive policy. Such a policy can never be expected to convince or convert and cannot advance the spread of the religion of love and charity. I have had to convey these sentiments in very mild terms to Miss. Anstey in reply to her appeal that I should mark my visit to Kolar by putting an end to the want of kindly feeling towards the Mission. I have also assured Miss. Anstey that the policy of His Highness' Government will ever be guided by principles of the strictest neutrality and toleration in matters of religion. And as proof of His Highness' kindly feeling towards the Mission and its work, I have granted her application—often before refused—for the old fort ditch between the Orphanage and the Government Dispensary.

3. I directed the Chief Secretary to inspect the Taluk books and accounts and his report is appended.

4. In the evening, I visited the District Offices and the District Treasury. The accommodation is insufficient, and there is an estimate under consideration for enlarging the building.

5. There are two temples of some note in Kolar. (1). Kolaramma's temple which is held in high reverence in the place and in the surrounding country : it is evidently a very old institution, nearly in ruins with a small monthly grant of Rs. 1—3—2 from the State and endowed with no inam village The granite walls are filled with *Grantha* inscriptions said to belong to the *Chola* period. They are being deciphered by Mr. Rice I understand. (2). The other (Someswara temple) is a larger temple with equally poor resour Government grant Rs. 3—10—3 per month), and in equally dilapidated condit The temple is built throughout of massive granite, but there is a pavalion which is partly of black stone. The architecture is highly ornate and of a Dravidio-Vijayanugger style. It is a pity to allow the building to go to decay, but it is out of the question to attempt to restore it, the cost being prohibitive. In Mr. Bowring's time some small repairs were executed to these temples, and proposals to do more remained in abeyance owing to the intervention of the famine. I have now given orders to make certain urgent repairs and to put up a few walls, and to provide shutters for the gate at a small cost to both these temples and I trust they will to a certain extent prevent the wanton destruction and disfiguration of the images by cattle boys and others.

The 16th July 1887.—*Kolar.*

I inspected in the morning the Dispensary and the Schools; and I copy below the remarks I have made in the books of the several institutions.

The Dispensary.—I inspected the Kolar Dispensary this morning and was glad to note the care with which it is managed. It is very popular with all classes.

The Government High Sc gret to find that so little attention has been paid to Sir James Gordon's su f 15th September 1880, regarding occasional visits to the School by local o nce October 1882, the School has received only one visit from a local officer, namely, the Deputy Commissioner's visit of 7th April 1887. At Kolar there are generally the Deputy Commissioner and his three Assistant Commissioners, the Executive Engineer and his Assistants, an Assistant Surgeon, Munsiff and Amildar, and as they are all gentlemen with a liberal education, I am sure their omission to pay occasional visits to the School is not due to apathy. But there remains the fact that they do not evince a practical interest in the cause of education. I trust that in future they will occasionally inspect the School and thereby encourage both masters and pupils.

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I visited the School this morning and found the attendance as follows:—

Class.	No. in Register.	No. Present.
Matriculation ...	22	22
Pre-Matric ...	9	9
Middle School ...	23	22
Lower fourth ...	19	16
Third	23	20
Second	32	31
First	19	18
Total.....	147	138

Compared with the strength of the Pre-Matriculation class, the number in the Matriculation class is unusually large. This is accounted for by the fact that the latter class contains several boys who failed to pass in the recent Matriculation Examination.

From enquiries I made and from what came under my own personal observation, I am satisfied that under Mr. Dunning's management, the school has made very satisfactory progress in recent years.

A large proportion of the boys appear to belong to very poor families, and Mr. Dunning recommends a few additional free-studentships. There are at present only two and he asks for a[illegible] five more. I shall give this subject my favorable consideration on my return [illegible]ngalore.

The boys of the senior class recited before me a piece from the Merchant of Venice. Their pronunciation was generally very good.

The Girls' School.—I visited the Girls' School to-day, but as the managers had arranged for a prize distribution, I was not able to examine the girls.

I understand the school is popular, and the number in the 1st class is (A 20+B 41) 61, and in the 2nd class only 4. Apparently a good start has been made and much of course remains to be done. I am glad to hear that Mr. Swaminatha Iyer takes a special interest in the school.

The Hindustani School.—I visited this school today. There were 64 boys on the roll and 61 were actually present. The town contains a large Muhammadan population and is specially suited for a good Hindustani School. I am glad that the school is making steady progress.

The Kanarese Boys' School.—Number on the roll 106. Number actually present 91.

This school which I visited today is giving satisfaction.

The Telugu Boys' School.—Number on the roll 29. Number present 28.

This school which I saw today is giving satisfaction.

The Aided Sanskrit School.—I was not able to visit the Sanskrit School at Kolar. But I had up before me a few of the senior boys and examined them very briefly. They appeared to have been carefully taught. I tried to impress upon those present that a mere Sanskrit education was not likely to enable one to earn a livelihood, and that it was necessary that the Sanskrit students should learn to read and write Kanarese fluently before they could compete for Government appointments.

2. The afternoon was spent in hearing such representations as the large number of people who had collected from Kolar and other Taluks wished to make to me.

3. The first question discussed was the restoration of Kodagi tanks. I explained how the resumption was called for and how, except perhaps in cases of Kodagi inams for construction and up-keep, where Kodagidars had fairly fulfilled their obligation, the measure was in every way just and proper. It was then represented to me that most Kodagi inams which, in the Inam settlement, had been treated

as granted for "up-keep" only, were really inams granted for "construction and up-keep"; that these grants were very old and in uninterrupted enjoyment by the grantees, but no sannads or other proof of the object of the original grant was forthcoming. I explained that the fact that Kodagi service was accepted by Government would be proof in most cases of the validity of the inams, but could not of course establish whether the inam was for "up-keep" only, or both for "construction and up-keep". I gathered from the discussion that the relief likely to be afforded by the restoration of Kodagi inams "for construction and up-keep enfranchised at ¼ quit-rent" would be extremely inappreciable, and that, on the other hand, the restoration of the Kodagi system for tanks below a revenue of Rs. 100 would give general satisfaction. The only objection to restoration of such Kodagi tanks to the Kodagidars' up-keep is that it would result in an unequal treatment of tanks below Rs. 100 revenue. If we recognize Kodagis for some such tanks and require the ryots to maintain other such tanks, the latter would naturally consider such requisition a hardship.

4. Vague complaints were made against the abandonment by the Public Works Department of many useful tanks in connection with the serial system of tank restoration. The complaint may be well founded in some cases, but it is not possible to take any action upon a general complaint of this nature. I accordingly said that individual cases brought to notice would be thoroughly re-investigated by the light of the experience gained since the introduction of the serial system.

5. The ryots of Jangatta complained of the proposed abandonment of their tank which is above Malsandra tank. It appears that their tank was some years ago repaired by the Revenue authorities with the aid of a heavy contribution from the ryots. I discussed the question with the Executive Engineer and thought that the proposed abandonment, if carried out, would deprive the people of their water-supply for non-irrigation purposes, and would make somewhat uncertain their supply even for irrigation purposes. I therefore referred the question to the Public Works Department for further investigation.

6. The Komati traders were loud in their complaint against the municipal octroi on cloth. They suggest a small import duty on salt—say 1 anna per Bengal maund. I repeated what I said on the subject at Malur.

7. The kumbli weavers of Kolar complain of the loom tax, and they deserve relief and encouragement.

8. The small number of individual complaints which were made were duly heard and disposed of.

9. In the evening, I visited the abandoned jail buildings. It is proposed to build a Travellers' Bungalow at Kolar and to add to the District Office building. Before spending any money upon new and additional buildings at Kolar, we must consider whether the jail buildings cannot be utilized. I shall discuss this question with the Public Works Department Secretary. It is not likely that we will ever require a large jail at Kolar, and it is a pity not to utilize the building for some other purpose.

10. I paid a brief visit to Antargange, a possible source of water-supply to the town. I also inspected the Darga containing the tombs of Hyder Ali's father and mother. The institution is carefully looked after.

11. I discussed with the local Revenue officers some of the general questions affecting the District, and from what I have seen and heard since coming into the District, I deemed it advisable to speak with some emphasis on the first duty of every Government servant to give loyal co-operation to the measures of Government. The loss of illegal perquisites owing to suppression of abuses connected with Batayi cultivation, the sale of amarayi produce, excessive and uncalled-for remissions of land revenue, &c., might be distasteful to the minor officials concerned, but to sympathize with such men is inconsistent with the duty which a public servant owes to the State. As an instance of the tactics followed in this District, I may here mention what a pensioned Amildar—a land-holder of Mulbagal—told me. He said that a rumour had been industriously circulated to the effect that I instigated Colonel Grant to impose

high garden rates in Mulbagal at the last settlement, and that Colonel Grant had recommended much lower rates. Instructions ordered by His Highness' Government to impose certain higher rates. The fact however was quite otherwise as the correspondence will show, but the rumour so assiduously circulated is only another illustration of the fact that there is in this District a class of discontented officials who invent stories with the disloyal object of making the Maharaja's Government unpopular.

The 17th July 1887.—Camp Mulbagal.

Throughout the way between Kolar and Mulbagal, there was the same evidence of activity in village road-making and in the planting of avenue trees and topes. The Deputy Commissioner has paid a great deal of attention to this important point of administration and deserves the thanks of Government.

2. Mulbagal is one of the frontier taluks, and in that point of view, it is important. The town is one of the active centres of trade in this part of the Mysore country. Manufacture of sugar is carried on extensively, and sugar-cane is grown under almost all the important tanks.

3. The Taluk has just been brought under settlement and the rates are very reasonable, though in a few cases they have not been received with that satisfaction which they ought to command. This is owing more to unreasonable expectations.

4. The Taluk has 405 villages in all. The population of the Taluk is 73,526. There are 927 tanks spread over an area of 423 square miles, which is at the average of more than two tanks per square mile. The value of this blessing is considerably diminished by the scanty rain-fall and the scantier population following agriculture. There is consequently a very large extent of good wet arable waste available, (as much as 1,600 khandis and more), while the occupied wet area is only about 3,500 khandis.

5. The Deputy Commissioner has recently formed a large plantation close to Mulbagal over an area of more than 500 acres. The soil is good and the trees planted are indigenous: a large quantity of sandal seeds has been scattered over the ground; there is every promise of the attempt proving successful. The Taluk has an energetic Amildar.

6. Of the large number of tanks already mentioned, 454 belong to Government: nearly an equal number (401) to Kodagidars and 72 to holders of alienated villages. The kodagi tanks are most of them small, 267 of them have an atchkat of Rs. 100 and under, and 102 of them of Rs. 200 and under: there are only 2 kodagi tanks with arable area yielding 500 rupees and more.

7. On the way from Kolar to Mulbagal, the Jodidars of Devarayasamudra met me near their village, and on the ground of poverty and loss due to the compulsory breaching and abandonment of some of their smaller tanks, asked for remission of Rs. 3,949, being arrears of contribution due by them for restoration of their large tank (No. 105—59). I explained to them that it was unreasonable to expect the Government to remit any portion of what they were justly liable to contribute, and I advised them to pay up at once, as otherwise coercive processes for recovery would issue in due course and they would lose the jodi village completely. I at the same time promised to consult the Secretary, Public Works Department, as to whether there was any objection, on the ground of danger to the serial system, to giving them permission to fill the breaches in their minor tanks, namely:—

Serial No. 96—57, Venkatamma's tank
No. 0—58, Arjunakere
No. „ Saulekere
} Bunds said to be breached by Government.

8. In the evening, I drove through the town of Mulbagal which is fairly large, irregularly built, tolerably clean, streets wide. There is a fair supply of drinking water and the general health is good; indeed, this is characteristic of almost all the places in the District. Prickly-pear is the pest of the place: great exertion is made

to get rid of it, in vain however. I promised to grant *Kaul* for five years or more where necessary for lands overgrown with this thorn, if the ryots would undertake to remove it thoroughly and bring the land under cultivation. Such a concession would involve no real loss to the State, while it is calculated to lead to much public benefit, and I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner accordingly.

9. There is only one Muzarayi Institution of any magnitude in Mulbagal—the Anjaneya temple in the Kasaba which is richly endowed. There was considerable abuse of the trust money, and the public of Mulbagal and the neighbourhood have to thank the Deputy Commissioner for the energy displayed in stopping the abuse and ensuring a fair annual expenditure in repairing and improving the temple. The other places of worship are in ruins. The Matt of Sripadaraya-swami is situated out of the town, a mile from it on the Madras High Road : the Matt is purely of sectarian interest and for the Madhvas.

The 18th July 1887.—*Mulbagal.*

This morning I rode out to Avani, visiting in the way the Virupakshipura temple now nearly in ruins.

2. Avani is of classic interest and a place of great *jatra*, on which occasion there is brisk trade. It is supposed to be the scene of Valmiki's *Tapas* where he received as his guest the goddess Sita when she was abandoned by Lakshmana in pursuance of Rama's orders. It was here that her sons Lava and Kusa grew up and showed fight when Rama and Lakshmana passed by, prior to the famous "*Aswamedha*" sacrifice. The legend has given importance and sanctity to various parts of the Avani Hill and the rocks lower down. The battle field is shown ; Sita's cave, Valmiki's grotto and Lava-Kusas' nursery, the little springs where the famous goddess Queen bathed and performed her ablutions are all pointed out and described with a veneration and sincerity very interesting to see. It was in a place like this and in the midst of the festival of Sivaratri that Miss. Anstey's people stood up in the public square to preach Christianity and to condemn Hinduism. I am not surprised that such proceedings make the mission unpopular.

3. From what I saw and heard in the neighbouring villages, the recent Survey settlement appears to have given general satisfaction in this part of the country.

4. In the afternoon I heard such representations as the people of this taluk had to make.

5. The first subject discussed was the restoration of Kodagi Tanks. I explained at some length the lines on which the probable future policy of the Government in this matter would be based.

6. The next complaint was against the alleged high rates of the recent Survey settlement. I explained to them how the rates adopted were in themselves extremely moderate, and how the increased assessment in nearly every case was due to ascertainment of correct areas of holdings by the operations of the survey. I took up the Akarabands of a few villages at random and examined the survey area and assessment of a few fields, and after ascertaining the old rates from the Shanbhogs present, found that in every case examined, the survey assessment was $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of what it would have been had we applied the old rates to survey areas. This seemed to convince the complainants somewhat of the moderation of the rates adopted ! I also showed to them that their allegation that the assessment of the poor dry land of their taluk was quite as high as that on the better dry lands of Chintamani was quite unfounded. The average dry assessment of Mulbagal was only Rs. 1—3—0 per acre, against Rs. 1—8—11 in Chintamani. As regards Mulbagal garden lands, the assessment was somewhat higher than in Chintamani (Rs. 6—7—0 per acre against Rs. 5—15—5). I explained that the higher assessment was obtained by adopting the same maximum rates for both taluks, and that the result must therefore be attributed to better soil and better water-supply. Some of the more intelligent among those present appeared to admit the fact of

better water-supply On the whole, I formed the opinion that the settlement has been fairly well received and that the complaint of high rates was due more to force of habit than to any real hardship. In some individual cases, it is probable that the occupants have added to their holdings more land than it is worth their while to keep upon any assessment whatever, but they are themselves responsible for this in a great measure, and moreover the sub-division of numbers which in this Taluk has been allowed on a very liberal scale has afforded relief in almost every case which really required relief. Some relief may be required for "*Dhruvapairu*" gardens newly planted, but such relief, where really required, must be granted not by reduction of assessment, but by a "Shraya" system. I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner accordingly.

7. It seems that in some cases charitable topes have been assessed. The occupants can resign them, and Government will undertake not to give them for cultivation to others.

8. Half assessment on waste wet lands was one of the things loudly asked for in this Taluk. The fact that it adjoins the Madras Presidency where crops are assessed partly accounts for this. I explained how it was impossible to revert to this very undesirable system.

9. The Muhammadan inhabitants asked for a Hindustani School. The matter will receive due attention on my return to Bangalore.

10. I directed the Chief Secretary to examine the Registers, &c., in the Taluk Cutcherry, and a copy of his memorandum is appended.

The 19th July 1887.—*Camp Srinivaspur.*

The road from Mulbagal to Srinivaspur runs through an extensive tract of waste and scrub jungle : there are only a few villages at great intervals : the soil however is good : diminished rain-fall and limited population explain the large expanse of arable waste.

2. On the way, the Jodidars of Madayanur complained that their Jodi tank had not been properly repaired by the Public Works Department, though they paid a heavy contribution of over Rs. 3,000. On inspecting the tank, it was evident that their complaint really was against a slight curtailment of catchment area by the exclusion of a contour channel which used to pass in front of the village and fill their tank. This channel now discharges below the bund. The drainage area commanded by it is possibly insignificant, but there is the fact that the tank has not filled for many years It is probably a case of mere coincidences to which the relation of cause and effect is erroneously attributed. But the jodidars have contributed largely and were in strict right entitled to the maintenance of the existing order of things. This should be done if, under present circumstances, it is feasible at reasonable cost. I accordingly promised to refer the question for investigation to the Secretary, Public Works Department.

3. The jodidars also complained of high S sluice and lowering of kodi by breaching.

4. Srinivaspur is a place of recent date, having been built in the days of Dewan Purnaiya : it is regularly built ; enjoys a healthy climate ; possesses very good soil, both dry and wet ; and carries on a brisk trade in grain. It gets rice from the Cuddapah side. The old village of Papanpalli is close to it and consists of tumble-down huts.

5. Srinivaspur is the head-quarters of the Chintamani Taluk Sub-Division. The ryots and merchants pressed the question of the reconstitution of the Taluk and I explained to them the obvious waste of power in sanctioning the proposition. The Sub-Division has barely Rs. 70,000 revenue, and its position in a corner will ever

be a drawback against it: the distant parts of Rayalpad to the north-east are not much further from Chintamani than they are from Shrinivaspur, and the reconstitution of a Taluk at Shrinivaspur would benefit neither the public nor the State revenue. Some small addition of strength to the Deputy Amildar's office here as elsewhere is apparently required.

6. In the evening, I inspected the Hebbetta tank which was breached by the Public Works Department when the Shrinivaspur tank was enlarged: according to levels the larger tank commands not only its own achkat but also the bed of the breached tank and its achkat; and if the Shrinivaspur tank fills, which it has not done except once in 10 years, there will be little room for complaint. There is complaint now and I cannot say it is altogether unreasonable. It was formerly a kodagi tank very much silted up, bund in many places thoroughly worn out and revetment for the most part buried under silt: the tank therefore cannot hold much water: the villagers promise to restore it gradually. The blocking up of the breach and the construction of a sluice are the only works they apply for, and I do not think there is any objection to the application being granted, if they will undertake to do the earthwork required to bring the bund up to a standard level. Such partial restriction would in effect convert the tank into a *Wud*, and it cannot affect the safety of tanks below. The work is of vital importance to the surrounding four or five villages who depend mainly upon this tank for watering their cattle, and the village wells have run dry ever since the tank was breached. I promised to give the application my best and favorable consideration. No built kodi exists and one is apparently not required.

7. A good jungle tract above the Srinivaspur tank was originally held by two or three influential individuals on Hulgaval tenure, paying an extremely trifling sum to Government and doing considerable damage to the trees. This arrangement existed in spite of orders to the contrary and the present Deputy Commissioner has rightly put an end to it and conserved the whole tract covering an area of 1,500 acres, and turned it into a plantation which is flourishing. The villagers of Shrinivaspur have no reasonable grounds for complaint as nearly 800 acres of land have been allotted to them at the survey settlement as free gomal land. There is besides any extent of arable waste whose hulbanni will more than supply the wants of the villagers.

The 20th July 1887.—Srinivaspur.

1. I heard the petitioners to-day, while the Chief Secretary examined the Sub-Division accounts and books. Copy of the Chief Secretary's Memorandum is appended.

2. Complaint was made that the abandonment of the Kambalpalli tank by the Public Works Department was productive of great inconvenience to the villagers. I am informed by the Deputy Commissioner that the Public Works Department consider the project for the restoration of this tank unremunerative. Government however is not called upon to spend any large sum on the tank. The sluice is all right and no kodi is required; all that the ryots want is permission to fill the breach and strengthen the bund. The villages in the neighbourhood suffer from want of water for men and cattle. Under such circumstances, the permission asked for may, I think, be given, especially as little other than earthwork is required and this earthwork the ryots seem to be willing to do. The question will accordingly be referred to the Public Works Department.

3. The inhabitants of Nambihalli and its surrounding villages complained that the kodi of the Nambihalli tank had been lowered by the Public Works Department and that a supply channel had been cut off and diverted. I promised to enquire into the matter.

4. The Holur tank breached in the heavy rains of Bahudhanya. An estimate has been prepared for its repair amounting to Rs. 24,000; but the work has not been undertaken owing to the inability of the inamdars who hold more than half of the wet lands under the tank to contribute a moiety of the cost. The tank is an important one and it is necessary that the repairs should be executed at once in the

interests of the Government revenue and for the benefit of the surrounding population. If the inamdars are unable to pay their share of the cost of repairs, the wet lands belonging to them should be resumed and fully assessed, the difference between the jodi and the full assessment being annually credited towards the cost of repairs payable by the Inamdars. The Inam lands may be given back to the Inamdars after the debt with interest is thus liquidated.

5. The old system of giving out lands on reduced assessment on hulgaval tenure does not seem to have been in force to any considerable extent in this Sub-Division. One man alone complained that his patta hulgaval lands had been resumed by Government at the Survey settlement. I explained that hulgaval rates were not continued after the Survey, and that sufficient land was allotted for free pasturage for each village.

6. Owners of carts at Shrinivaspur complained of the imposition of tax on carts used by them for purposes of agriculture. I explained to them that such tax was levied on *all* carts in *all* municipalities, and that no exception could be made in their favor.

The 21st July 1887.—*Camp Chintamani.*

The Head-quarters of the Taluk: a large trading centre: the Komti class predominant, amongst whom are some of the wealthiest merchants and land-lords of the place; several private charitable and religious institutions exist here in good working order.

2. The Taluk including the Srinivaspur Sub-Division contains 786 villages, with a population of 65,307 souls. It covers an area of 594 square miles, and there are 910 tanks of all classes in it. There is no plantation besides the natural scrub jungles: several excellent tracts may be conserved for fuel supply.

3. A very large extent of wet land under tanks is waste, as much as $\frac{1}{3}$, owing to causes similar to those mentioned in my Memo on other taluks.

4. In the evening I inspected the town: the houses disappointed me, considering the wealth of the place: they are mostly mud houses, very poorly and in some instances very badly ventilated, streets not overclean and open spaces in the midst of towns and outside overgrown with weeds and the irrepressible prickly-pear: this shelter renders the place a public latrine: the state of the town is very little to the credit of the rich merchants, and the municipal activity is apparently not much. I think the town is overcrowded; if so, the Deputy Commissioner will allot building sites in the east or north of the town, though the south is the more eligible site for extension, but the inhabitants are averse to building on this side on grounds of supposed ill-luck. I inspected also the Taluk Cutcherry: the accommodation is considered insufficient for the record department.

5. The removal of the Taluk head-quarters from Srinivaspur to Chintamani is as just as it is popular.

6. There is a very large weekly market held in the open ground to the north of the town: the site is too small evidently for the purpose and the surrounding prickly-pear and accumulation of night-soil in different corners of this open must add considerably to the nuisance resulting from the very bad conservancy of the market ground. The Deputy Commissioner will select another site and press upon the Municipality the importance of daily conservancy.

7. The water-supply is not very satisfactory: attempt is being made to bring pure water from the tanks on a higher level and from the drainage of the neighbouring hills.

8. The facilities for the education of the children are not adequate. Being an important Taluk head-quarters, it should have an Anglo-Vernacular school for which there is a pressing application: grants by Government may also be given for a Sanskrit and a Girls' school

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The 22nd July 1887.—*Chintamani.*

In the afternoon, the Chief Secretary examined the Taluk accounts and books.

2. I gave a long hearing to what the people of the neighbourhood wished to say

3. The octroi and kodagi questions were brought forward and I repeated the observations elsewhere made. I however find that few kodagidars are anxious for the revival of the kodagi obligations though they would like to have the inams back.

4. The non-settlement of *Pancham hisse* tanks (a species of kodagi) came under discussion. It is not clear why this class of inams was not settled by the Inam Department and the question will be referred to the Inam Department with reference to para 8 of Chief Commissioner's Notification, dated 23rd January 1877. Under the old batayi system this class of inamdars used to get $\frac{1}{5}$ of the produce under their tanks. On the introduction of the Nagadiyath, this payment in kind was converted into a cash payment of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the assessment collected. In some cases, where the entire achkat was held by the *Pancham Hissedar* on patta, he was allowed to hold the land on a reduced assessment of $\frac{4}{5}$ of the full assessment On the introduction of the Survey settlement, the whole of the lands under such tanks are charged with the full assessment and the question of how the *Pancham Hissedars* should be compensated thus remains for disposal. The Deputy Commissioner will report such cases along with *Chautaya* cases to the Survey Superintendent.

5. "Honge leaves for manure", was one of the subjects discussed. Government honge topes formerly in free private use have had to be reserved to the Government. The fact of free private use was a survival of the batayi system. On the substitution of the Nagadiyat, the use of leaves should have been charged for. Some suitable arrangement is however now necessary so as to enable the wet land cultivators to purchase the quantity of honge leaves they require for purposes of manure. The right to the honge leaves of some trees and, if necessary, of some topes also, should be annually sold in all parts of the Taluk with reference to the cultivation season and so as to allow of the use of leaves for manure. Other topes not so disposed of should be annually sold (later in the year) for the fruit. Where convenient, there should be a rotation as regards sale for leaves and sale for fruit, so as to ensure a period of rest to trees which may be used for leaves for a number of years. The arrangement should be distinctly noted in the No. I Statement of every village, and some simple rules regarding the mode of use should be prescribed. The Deputy Commissioner will obtain the advice of the Inspector General of Forests on the subject.

6. Great delay in the disposal of darkhasts is often due to an enquiry as to number and value of trees on the fields applied for. The Gida Patrik statement, if reliable, should furnish all information required to enable the Amildar to dispose of most darkhasts on the spot. These statements should be thoroughly verified within the next two or three years in every taluk by actual inspection during the Pahani season, and what lands should never be given out for occupancy, and what lands should be *sold* to darkhastdars should all be reguarly noted in the No. I Statement. I have explained to the Deputy Commissioner in detail what is required.

7. The Survey settlement has been very well received in this Taluk, and the people express unanimous satisfaction with the rates adopted.

8. There were complaints of reduction of kodi by Public Works Department in the case of Kurbar Amanikere, Hebbari Amanikere and Amani Arsikere. It is said that these tanks fill every year, but the water is found insufficient for the *achkat* which the Public Works Department has increased. The complaint of reduction of kodi level may be founded on misconception, but if more water can readily be stored without undue submersion, and more is really required, then the kodi level must be raised. The addition to achkat would seem to indicate the necessity for increased storage. The complaint regarding Nekkundi tank is that it seldom fills, because when restoring the tank, certain contour channels were excluded. These questions are referred to the D. P. W. Secretary for examination.

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The 23rd July 1887 —*Camp Sidlaghatta*

Sidlaghatta, considered to be one of the best taluks in the Kolar District. The Head-Quarters is a fairly large place, old, with mud-houses, even those of the wealthy sahukars and traders. One of these gentlemen has built a big chuttrum—the only accommodation for travellers—there being no Government feeding institution here. The drinking water supply is good and there are two large tanks at each end of the town, east and west, which irrigate a considerable area

2 Sidlaghatta is a settled taluk covering an area of 350 square miles with 377 tanks, that is an average of a tank each square mile 100 of these are large tanks though rather shallow There are two large Plantations under the supervision of the Forest Department, while there are 58 minor reserved tracts looked after by the Revenue authorities

3 The irrigable area of the whole taluk is 10,626 acres, of which 6,252 acres are cultivated the large extent of 4,374 acres is waste. Cultivation as far as it has gone is valuable sugar-cane and mulberry form the chief items well-irrigation is very general, and the cost of a well is very moderate and within the means of almost every ryot The Tigalars have a large colony in the Head-Quarters and in the larger villages, and grow garden produce and are characteristically industrious A very large trade in flowers which are sent as far as Bangalore

4 Kodagi tanks are all minor ones and there is no question connected with them.

5 I inspected the town in the evening there is a Kanarese School and a Hindustani School, both of them well appreciated The Kanarese boys read Jamma very well and understood what they read Arithmetic and Geography fair The Sanskrit School is promising The Muhammadan classes are well taught by their Hindustani teacher the Head Master is very popular, and has, by his individual efforts and personal influence gathered a few girls and formed a class. this is quite a novel feature and the teacher deserves credit for his success.

6 The Taluk Books were examined by the Chief Secretary and his memo is appended

7. The petitioners were not many no new general questions came under notice. The ryots appeared to be in a prosperous condition and very contented.

The 24th July 1887 —*Camp Jangamkote.*

In the morning I inspected the Balla tank It has been brought up to standard by the Government, but the ryots have not done the turfing and the annual earth-work required. The Amildar promises to get this done as soon as rain falls. The tank seldom fills The atchkat land is much prized, but only a quarter of it is occupied, because of insufficient water. The tank has a large catchment area, but the Government casuarina and other plantations appear to absorb much of what rain falls on the catchment. There is now no remedy for this The people however are very anxious for a contour channel once in operation I walked-along this channel and have formed the opinion that their neglect in the past has led to its present ruined condition But they are now willing to contribute the large sum of Rs. 1,000, and the work is one which must be done

2. I walked through Jangamkota, apparently not a very prosperous town and full of Vaidiki Brahmans, who asked for a grant-in-aid to the local Sanskrit School. The town was founded by the first Chikkarayal Timmegauda (ancestor of the present Punganur Zamindar), who, with six other Morasu Vakkaligars, came from Kanchi and founded Kolar and Hoskota in the beginning of the 15th century. This family ruled over the east and north portions of the Kolar District, till driven to Punganur by the Mahrattas in the middle of the 17th century.

3 In the evening I inspected the large Bhadranakere tank across S. Pinakini.

4. Visited Vadigenahalli, a mercantile town of some importance The trade is in the hands of the Lingayets, an industrious class of people in this part of the

country. The chief man is the descendant of the well known Appaiyasami Chetti, whose princely charity is very well kept up by his son Maligappa: the family is supposed to be the survivors of the Chikkarayal Pallegars who ruled this part of the country under the Vijayanagar dynasty. Appaiyasami Chetti has built two big chuttrums, two temples on a large scale and restored an old temple at a cost probably of upwards of a lakh. Maligappa requested that His Highness might be moved to recognize the charity by some grant. He requested that the tax on an oil-mill (7 Rs. a year), the proceeds of which he has devoted to the use of the temple, might be remitted as Inam. The request is very moderate and reasonable, and I promised to submit it for the favorable notice of His Highness the Maharaja

The 25th July 1887.—*Camp Hoskote.*

On the way from Jangamkote to Hoskote, some of the villagers of Theniyur and Bendiganhalli complained that the kodi of their tank was lowered by the Public Works Department and that therefore the tank does not retain sufficient water. Upon further enquiry, others of them including the Patel (a straight-forward intelligent man) admitted that their tank seldom filled and that raising the kodi level was of little use. It appears that there were two contour channels which formerly used to bring in a large quantity of water and that they are both now out of action. The people are most anxious for the restoration of at least the North contour channel and are willing to do all earthwork required if Government will restore some breaches. Their request appears to deserve consideration and the matter is referred to the Public Works Department Secretary for investigation.

2. The rear slope of bund is not turfed throughout and in places is cut up by the rain. The ryots have recently been doing some of the necessary earthwork, and they admit that they have neglected this obligation for the past 2 or 3 years, and moreover have allowed cattle to walk on the rear slope. They complain however of the grass on the rear slope being sold by auction instead of being left to the villagers. I have had similar complaints elsewhere also. The free use of grass on the rear slope of tanks is an old concession, and though small is much prized. Moreover it follows almost logically from the ryots' obligation to turf and maintain the rear slopes. The Deputy Commissioners will be requested to issue needful instructions accordingly, providing however that the grass shall be cut and removed, and cattle never allowed to graze on the rear slope. The right to this grass must of course be apportioned among the villagers according to the division of the length of bund for purposes of maintenance.

3. The villagers of Sulibele met me on the way. They are evidently satisfied with what is being done to their tanks.

4. In the afternoon I inspected the Hoskote *Amanikere* tank. Some loud complaints were made that the East distribution channel as newly made runs on a lower level than before and that much wet land is thus thrown out of cultivation. There must exist some good reason for the lower level adopted, but no one present (not even the Amildar) could say what it is. I walked along the new channel to some distance, and I am satisfied that the complaint is well founded. Some 80 odd acres of wet land have to be converted into dry, because of the lower level of the irrigating channel. On engineering grounds, the lower level may be justifiable, but we have no right to interfere with vested rights or to reduce the value of property. The value of the 80 acres (converted from wet into dry) has probably been reduced fully 75 per cent, and we must devise some means of remedying this or compensating the owners for deterioration of the value of their property.

The 26th July 1887.—*Hoskote.*

This morning Major Kensington arrived from Bangalore, and we drove out to see the tank. It appears that the lower level of the East Channel was fixed so as to utilize *all* water in the tank, and thus to ensure a more permanent water-supply to such lands as are commanded by it. This is quite right, but something must be done also for the other lands which were commanded by the old higher channel and which therefore enjoyed a water-supply though somewhat precarious. Major

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Kensington, who has an intimate acquaintance with the work, thinks it would be easy to give a branch channel so as to command these lands. The question will be referred to the Public Works Department for further investigation. With reference to cost of additional work required, as well as the quantity of land which thereby would continue to remain as wet, I have asked the Deputy Commissioner, through Mr. Panchanatha Rao, to furnish the Public Works Department with full information on the latter point.

2. There is much dissatisfaction with the distribution sluices put down. The Public Works Department are doing the needful to remedy the existing defects, but the work must be done expeditiously so as to benefit the present crop.

3. In the afternoon, the inhabitants from various parts of the Taluk came up to see me. They had no representations of a general nature to make, except of course the vexed *Kodagi* question. The majority do not ask for revival of the Kodagi obligation, but are dissatisfied with the Inam Settlement as regards rate of quit-rent imposed. The Nandagudi family complain that their inams for "*construction and up-keep*," though supported by sannads, were confirmed at ½ quit-rent for one life only. Appugauda complains similarly and produces a sannad which shows that the grant was for "restoration and up-keep." What "restoration" must be regarded as "construction" is probably a point not discussed in the Inam Department. I shall discuss the subject with Colonel Grant on my return to Bangalore.

4. Some Inamdars claimed a payment on account of toddy revenue, *in cases in which their toddy trees are not used by the Government contractors.* I explained to them that such a claim was unreasonable and that they were at liberty to use the toddy of their trees for manufacture of jaggery as permitted by the Excise Act, but that the contractor could not be required to pay for trees which he had no occasion to use. This point must be fully explained by a Circular as much misapprehension appears to exist in all *Maidan* Districts.

5. B. Sham Rao of Hosakote and 11 others complained against Amildar Tirumal Rao. I examined the complainants at some length and recorded such examination. I also took down the Amildar's explanation. The complaint is chiefly to the effect that—

1*st*. the Amildar has made use of undue influence in buying wood in his Taluk for the house he is building at Bangalore ;

2*ndly*. he has obtained a present of 50,000 bricks from the Government Public Works Department contractor to whom he supplied Government fuel at a nominal cost ;

and 3*rdly*. he has allowed undue liberty to Gumasta Sriramji, and public money has been misappropriated and misused.

6. The Amildar attributes the complaint to the instigation of Taluk minor officials who are jealous of Sriramji.

7. It was quite evident that the Amildar has acted with much indiscretion at least, and that Sriramji has been allowed to use the authority of the Amildar and to assume functions which should never have been entrusted to him. The whole complaint must be further investigated before definite conclusions can be arrived at, and the proceedings held will accordingly be referred to Major Macintire for a full enquiry.

General observations on the Kolar District.—27th July 1887.

This morning I returned to Bangalore after an absence of a fortnight spent chiefly in the Kolar District. I have formed a highly favorable opinion of the general condition of the District. The ryots are more industrious than in any other part of the Province. Nowhere are tanks so numerous and nowhere do the people prize them as they do in this District. The raising of wet crops from tanks, from tanks *and*

wells, from streams and from wells only. is very general, and the people as elsewhere do not neglect wet crops which require so much industry and attention, and are not content merely with dry crops which require next to no care on the part of the cultivator. The water-lifts used are of the usual primitive kind and it would be desirable to familiarize them with improved ones, such as some modified Persian wheel, the round kapile, &c.

The silk industry shows signs of revival and mulberry cultivation is extending. The decline of the industry was due to certain unknown causes which led to such general destruction of the worm. Now the worm is again healthy and is extensively propagated. The industry deserves every encouragement, and the Deputy Commissioners will be requested to make such proposals as they may consider suitable. The abolition of the Mohatarfa tax on the industry is the least that should be done immediately.

About Sidlaghatta and Devanhalli the potato is largely cultivated. The seed distributed by Mr. Ricketts is much prized as it does not deteriorate like the Poona seed after one or two crops. The more extensive distribution of the better seed is desirable, and Mr. Ricketts will be requested to give the Deputy Commissioners such information and help as they may require.

I have been favorably impressed with the general administration of the Kolar District. In the matter of revenue arrears, I am not satisfied with what has been done in some of the Taluks. In this matter, however, the whole District labors under a special disadvantage. Since 1876, the work of revenue collection fell into a condition of demoralization, partly owing to the famine, and partly to other causes into the details of which it is not necessary to enter here. The jamabandi of Bahudanya is responsible for much of the confusion which afterwards resulted. That jamabandi, in this as in other Districts, was based not upon the result of the Jamabandi officer's or even the Amildar's enquiry and investigation, but rather upon the interested recommendations of village servants. The result was that the revenue proposed to be remitted had often been received and misappropriated by the village servants, and generally the poor ryot received no consideration or help, except of course where it was impossible to recover anything from him. The utter demoralization and confusion which naturally resulted from this state of things were, in other Districts, promptly remedied in Pramadi and Vikrama, but in this District, little or nothing was done in this direction, except during the past two or three years, and the Government accounts were encumbered with heavy arrears set down for recovery but generally irrecoverable, as well as with those set down for remission but recoverable without hardship. Nor indeed were prompt measures taken to reduce the balances in the books by obtaining sanction for remission of such as should be remitted. A comparison of the collection figures of this and other Districts for a few pre-famine and post-famine years convinces me that the percentage of both decline during the famine and recovery after the famine was much lower in this District than in similarly affected other Districts. Much has been done in this District during the past three years as the Demand, Collection and Balance returns show, but I have had to point out to the Deputy Commissioner that the system followed by him is the reverse of expeditious and is not calculated to foster in his Amildars a due sense of their proper responsibility in the matter, and that the amount of detailed investigation and information insisted upon is often harassing and such as makes a subordinate office somewhat indifferent as to the final result. On the other hand, I must confess that the Deputy Commissioner has been rather unfortunate in the Assistants sent for his help in revenue work. Either he is incapable of working them sufficiently, or they are incapable of giving him their loyal help or feeling any zeal in the work allotted to them. Again the Amildars of the new school of educated young men do not take sufficient pains to master the practical details of their revenue work. They make very good Magistrates but are rather indifferent Revenue officers. I have noticed this with regret in other Districts, and what I saw in this District has merely confirmed what I observed elsewhere. Some detailed instructions are required for the disposal of revenue arrears in Kolar, and I hope to be able to draw them up ere long.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan.

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APPENDIX.

MEMORANDA BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF TALUK CUTCHERRIES EXAMINED.

The 14th July 1887.—Malur Taluk.

1. The Amildar (Shamaiengar) joined this Taluk in November 1886.

2. The Sheristadar is also new to the Taluk. He was of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and was promoted to the present post in April 1886.

3. The balance in the Treasury on the date of inspection was Rs. 7,000 odd. The transactions are small.

4. The Comptroller's Circulars are regularly filed and the registers and accounts are accurately kept. In the Register of Currency Notes, sales of Notes to the Amildar are shown as "Sarkar" on the ground that the Notes were given to him in disbursing his pay. This should be shown as "private" transaction.

5. The darkhast registers show considerable delay in their disposal; delay some times of a year: the darkhasts of 1886—87 are all pending decision with few exceptions. This unsatisfactory state is due to the culpable neglect of the Shekdars in sending up their reports on the applications referred to them by the Amildar; the Shekdars require very strict looking after; they do not send in periodical statements of unanswered references and the Amildar's repeated orders seem to have no effect. Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this point.

6. There is batayi cultivation to a small extent. The A and B lists are correctly written up, this item will disappear on the early introduction of the Survey Settlement.

7. The lists of references from the District to the Taluk show 282 as the balance up to the end of June, of which 40 references belong to 1886 and 242 to the current year; the Amildar says that early steps will be taken to reduce this figure considerably. The references to the District from the Taluk are 40 only.

8. The Criminal and Police work is very light. No crime is pending detection. The registers and diaries seem to be properly written up. There was no prisoner in the lock-up.

The 15th July 1887.—Kolar Taluk.

1. The Taluk Treasury had a very small balance; being the Head-Quarters Station of the District, all surplus cash is remitted to the larger District Treasury. The books (Gumasta's and Shroff's) are correctly written up.

2. The Darkhast Registers show here even greater delay than in Malur. The Shekdars are greatly wanting in discipline and the Jamabandi officer's attention does not seem to have been drawn to this grave irregularity during the last settlement.

3. The D. C. B. statement shows an uncollected arrears of Rs. 61,000 odd, excluding the amount of Rs. 15,000 odd outstanding on account of Kodagi quit-rent. The arrears of Iswara and Bahudhanya amount to only Rs. 330 odd. This should be recovered at once, or written off the accounts if proper grounds exist.

4. The Taluk has 4,000 khandis of land under Batayi cultivation. The average extent cultivated is about 100 khandis yearly.

I examined the A and B lists of some of the villages and found them in the prescribed form.

5. There was only one prisoner in the Lock-up under remand; the delay in the disposal of the case was due to the absence of the Amildar on leave. Under such contingencies, the case ought to be taken up by another Magistrate.

The 18th July 1887.—Mulbagal Taluk.

1. The Taluk having just been settled, the Durkhasts have all been disposed of at the settlement.

2. The Treasury accounts are all well written up: the Sheristadar knows his work.

The Deposit (Receipt) Register contains numerous unadjusted items pending orders from the District. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this. Most of the items are amounts paid by purchasers of building sites and dry trees and Government kandayam land sold in consequence of the occupant's default, in all which proceedings the sales await the Deputy Commissioner's confirmation. There is considerable delay in the confirmation which ought to be avoided. The Deputy Commissioner may, very advantageously and without being out of order, permit Amildars to confirm the sales in all minor cases: sales of building sites and dry trees that do not fetch more than Rs. 5 or 10 may very properly be left to the Amildar for closing by confirmation, Deputy Commissioner having the right of cancelling the sales in appeals duly preferred. Some definite rule upon this point is required

3. Unanswered lists from Shekdars are received and examined.

4. The Survey accounts are written up, and the examination of the accounts of three villages was satisfactory. They are neatly written and there are no erasures and corrections.

5. The heavy work of the Survey settlement will to a great extent explain the heavy unanswered reference lists of correspondence with the District.

6. The Demand Collection Balance accounts show the heavy arrears of Rs. 86,000 nearly, of which the sum of Rs. 56,000 odd belongs to 1886—87, while to years previous to 1886—87 belongs the balance of nearly Rs. 30,000. This is exclusive of Rs. 4,300 recommended by the Taluk for remission and Rs. 16,000 nearly of Kodagi quit-rent uncollected under Government orders. Deputy Commissioner is untiring in his efforts to collect the arrears.

The 20th July 1887.—Srinivaspur Sub-Division.

1. The Sub-Division has just been settled and the accounts in the prescribed Survey forms are all written up.

2. The correspondence registers show no arrears to speak of.

3. The darkhasts received in the year 1886—87 were 1,548, of which 1,500 have been disposed of In the current year 80 were received and 15 of them have been finally settled.

4 The records are kept in fair order.

5. I shall give particulars of the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Sub-Division in my Memo on the Chintamani Taluk where the accounts of the Sub-Division are kept.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 6th August 1887.

The 22nd July 1887.—Chintamani Taluk.

1. The balance in the Treasury— Rs. 10,193—7—1.

2. The Treasury Books correctly written up.

3. Currency Note registers show that notes are freely sold to the public: there is good demand for them owing to extensive trade dealings between Chintamani and other important centres of trade.

4. Comptroller's Circulars are filed in order.

5. Being a recently settled taluk, there are no darkhasts pending disposal. The settlement accounts are correctly preserved.

6. At the time of inspection, there was a Shanbhog paying remittance into the Treasury: I examined his books and found they were well understood.

7. Deposit Receipt Registers show several old items unadjusted. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is drawn to this point.

8. The Records are well arranged and properly kept. I compared the contents of some of the daftars with the Registers and found them tally.

9. The D. C. B. statement shows heavy arrears, Rs. 1,30,000 nearly: this is to some extent due to Phut Pahani and other work of the Survey Settlement introduced this year. But this cannot explain the nearly Rs. 96,000 arrears of the *past* years: the Amildar's best efforts should be devoted to this important point.

The 23rd July 1887.—Sidlaghatta Taluk.

1. Balance in the Treasury, 8,000 Rs. odd.

2. No currency notes are supplied from the Huzur Treasury, the receipts from the traders being more than ample for the demand: currency notes are received by them as advance payment for their sugar-cane crop.

3. There are not many items of unadjusted deposits.

4. Darkhasts disposed of very promptly as a rule.

5. D. C. B. statement shows nearly Rs. 39,000 as arrears to be recovered: the total jamabandi of the Taluk is Rs. 1,49,000.

No. 2682-94—70. DATED 6TH AUGUST 1887.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department, Inspector General of Forests, Educational Secretary, Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Bangalore Districts, for needful action.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Secretary, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Forests.
The Educational Secretary.
The Comptroller.
The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District.
Do do Bangalore District.
Copy to the Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.

1887.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GENERAL

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 6th August 1887.

No. 2682-94.
49.

Communicating Notes by the Dewan of his inspection of the Kolar District and Hoskote Taluk.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—19-8-87.—80.

(General Serial No. 30).

189 / .

From

To The Dy Commr
Kolar Dist

Dated 28th

Despatched 30th July /91

Received

Enclosures No. one.

General No. 5111 R.
Dn No. 174

Has the honor to forward herewith for early report petition M. No. 6 dated 24th July 1891 from one Kallavi Purnachar of Mulbagal complaining of the mismanagement and irregularities in the temple of Sree Anjaneyaswami at Mulbagal.

Yours obdt

Under Secy.

C. V.

(General Serial No 30.)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
214
1892
MUDRA BRANCH
16

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To

Mysore
The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Dated 5th
Despatched 9th July 1892
Received

Enclosures No. 1 & 1 file

General No. 2
No. 1 1892-93

~~In reply to~~ The Chief Secretary's Docket
SUBJECT.

No. 511/7 dated the 28th July 1891 forwarding for report a petition (herewith returned) from one Kallari Bhimachar of Mulbagal complaining of mismanagement and irregularities in the temple of Sree Anjaneya swami at Mulbagal.

With reference to the above,

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

Head clerk
a/
Jo the Sameru 8038 dt 16/8/92

has the honor to submit the accompanying copy of the General Assistant Commissioner's Letter No=66 of the 27th Ultimo explaining the circumstances of the case together with the original Vernacular Records herewith received as per Ferist attached to the same-

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Issued

General Assistant Commissioner's
Office
Kolar District
Dated 27th June 1892.

No: 66.

Enclosures 1 file
per Peristk

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Sir,

With reference to the petition from Kallani Purnachar, complaining of the mismanagement of the Anjaneyaswamy temple, at Mulbagal, received with the Chief Secretary's docket No: 5111/174, dated 28th July last, and referred to me for enquiry and report, with your Canarese yadi No: 347 dated 15th March 1892, I have the honor to submit the Vernacular correspondence on the subject, with the Amildar's Calendar, containing particulars of complaint and his opinion thereon.

2. The first item of the complaint is, that the temple Inam villages yield, an annual revenue of Rs 2000/-, of which, the savings, amounting to Rs 400/- have been misappropriated by the Archikas.

The accounts filed in the Taluq Cutchery

Collectors from time to time do not justify this assertion. They show that the annual average income and expenditure was about Rs 875/-, and not more. The Inam Villages of this temple have recently been brought under detailed Survey, and the income therefrom can be accurately ascertained hereafter.

3. The second item is, that no proper account is kept by the Archikas, who overcharged items to their own advantage.

No particular form of accounts to be kept by the archikas, appears to have been prescribed. The accounts which they keep simply show the income and expenditure, and no overcharge is apparent, nor is the complainant able to prove any such overcharges. He only makes a general and vague charge in this respect.

4. The third point is, that the temple is in disrepair.

The Mahadwar Gopuram which fell down 10 years ago, could not be repaired, since it is impossible to restore it from

from the present incomes. It is evidently a costly business, and it is not expected that so large an outlay could be met from the ordinary income of the temple. The Amildar thinks it unnecessary to restore the Gopuram to its former state. Ever since the Inam Settlement, the ornamental work over the structure, and the large Compound wall, which fell sometime back, have been repaired, at an outlay of about Rs 1000/- by the Archikas from the ordinary income of the temple. Some more petty repairs are required and the Archikas have promised to effect them shortly by saving money.

5. The 4th point is that the 8 Colored 'Wahanams' (Conveyances) which were formerly prepared for procession of the Deity, are in total disrepair. Some of these Wahanams are in good condition and some require repairs. The Archikas could have repaired them also, if they liked, but they promised to see to this without delay.

6. The fifth point is that the Archikas felled a number of trees in the Inam villages

[illegible] obtained some from the [illegible]
[illegible] but they also collected
[illegible] construction car, but they
[illegible] the money and wood thus
collected.

The archikas admitted that many
years back their ancestors went to different
villages and collected about Rs 300/- and
[illegible] for the purpose of converting the
[illegible] car into a car adorned with images,
(Swamy Kalpa), that they got many images
made from the said collections and wood
obtained, that the same wood is still in the
temple to have more images made, and that
their ancestors left no particulars of collections
made on this account.

The collection appears to have been made
by the former archikas of their own accord,
like some managers of other temples, and
since they kept no account, it cannot be
ascertained from whom and how much
money was actually collected, or how much
money was really spent. At any rate, no
complaints were made at the time, and,
considering the number of images newly made

for

for the car and the wood still remaining in the temple, it is not possible to say that the former archikas misappropriated money or wood, for their own use.

7. The sixth point is, that in last year's car procession was not celebrated in its manner, but the Deity was placed on a ordinary carriage, and car festivities were celebrated.

As the big car of the temple, was out of order, the car procession was carried out by placing the idol on a smaller car. The big car was however, constructed and was taken in procession while I was at Mulbagal on the above month last month.

8. The seventh point is that the Deity was not conducted through the streets as usual on the 11th and 14th day of 'Vaisakha Soodha', of khara year.

It is not always possible to take car procession through every street in the town. The road in which the complainant lives is said to have been damaged and unfit for the occasion. This is a matter which the complainant could well have brought to the notice of the local authorities, then and there, if there was permissness, or the part of the

Archikas

MUZARAYI.

General Serial No. 30.)

1893

From

To The Dy: Commissioner
Kolar District

Dated 10 May 1893

Despatched 11th

Received

Enclosures No. 1 & file No

General No. 803
Muzarayi. F. No.

His No. 2/1 of 5th July 1892 reporting on the petition of one Kallavi Purnachar of Mulbagal Complaining of mismanagement and irregularities in the temple of Shri Anjaneyaswami at Mulbagal.

"

With reference to the above has the honor to forward herewith for information Copy of an endorsement gmen

Mr Sameno 3595 & 16/5/93
879

the Letters from the office
[illegible] in this connection the
[illegible] is requested to be
[illegible] will not be demandable
[illegible]
[illegible] point 4 or 5 inches liable.
[illegible] residents as
[illegible] the Temple
has been done in this case
Bushe at Melbotte,
[illegible], and
to these names may be
transmitted to this office.

persons to be selected,
man of some social standing and
ld be such as are
ly to take an interest in the
ple.

The records received
to his Letters and reply
herein returned.

By order

[illegible]
Secretary

(General Serial No. 30.)

509

139, REWARDE I-MYSORE

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Nelamangala

To Murray

The Chief Secretary to the Durbar
of Mysore.

Refer as 11878

Dated 16th May 1893

Despatched 18th

Received 19

Enclosures No.

General No. 3595

No. 879

I have the honour to submit herewith the petition of Kalavi Purushothama Iyengar praying for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Sri Anjaneya Swami temple at Mulbagal and for the removal of the Dharmadarsi of the said temple.

To the Samsthana 21

M. G. C. P. Bangalore.—27-1-93.—5,000.

In reply, I have the honor to refer to this office No 3570/868 dated the 12th instant submitting proposals for the management by the Mysore Department of the temple in question and of the Inam Villages attached thereto as also for the appointment of a committee of Dharmakartas to supervise the affairs connected with the institution. -

Deputy Commissioner

Tmk

(General Serial No. 30.)

5

1893

524
DEWAN OF MYSORE

From The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To Mysore
The Chief Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore

Dated 16th May 1893

Despatched 17th Do.

Received 18

Enclosures No. 1 file

General No. 3570
No. 868

In reply to

SUBJECT.

Reporting on the abuse of trust money belonging to Ahyanaya Swamy Temple at Mulabagal

Put up to Dewan inspection
Refer to
Ans
21/5/93

Copy of

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

To the Samen 937·9 & 22/6/93
Mor 171·92

No 3570/868 en office Deputy Commissioners Office 2
Kolar District
Dated 16/17 May 1893

To

The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore
Mazrai department

Sir With reference to para
9 of the notes by the Dewan
dated the 17th July 1887 pub.
lished with Proceedings No 2687-94-90
of the 6th August 1887 relative
to the abuse of the trust money
belonging to the Anjanaya Swamy
temple at Kasba Mulbagal. I have
the honor to state that the Inam
Villages attached to the Institution
have been duly Surveyed and
Settled and it is intended to
take up the same with the temple
for management by the Mazrai
department.

2. I herewith submit for
information

information copy of the Amildars Report No 976 dated the 16th ultimo together with copies of its enclosures showing the results of the Survey Settlement of the Village in Question as well as the present and proposed income and Expenditure of the temple. It will be observed that the Survey Settlement has resulted in a Net increase of Rupees 710-14 5 over the average income of the Village for the past 5 years and there is besides an un occupied area of 363 acres and 2 gunthas with an assessment of Rupees 561-8- likely to be taken up for Cultivation in course of time.

Originals sent to be returned when no longer required

3 The temple is in a dilapidated State and in need of repairs for which there are no funds available the archiks having misappropriated the income of the Anam Village and neglected the maintenance of the building.-

Establishment Parchik Contingencies Cease to form Fo,

4 It is therefore proposed to revise the Scale of Establishment

and

And other charges connected with the temple so as to effect an annual saving to be utilized for the necessary repairs &c. Provision has been made for cash payments to all the servants of the temple whose connection with the Swami Villages be entirely severed and the arrangement has been agreed to by the parties concerned as will be seen from the enclosed Muchilika dated the 17th April 1893

5 The accompanying statement (marked A) prepared by the Amildar under the personal instructions given to him by me during the current year's Jamabandy of the Taluka shows that the annual income of the temple from the various sources therein enumerated has been estimated at Rupees 1896 and that the Expenditure under the marginally noted + major heads has been fixed at Rupees 1552 leaving a probable annual balance of Rupees 344-a-a which will be available for the requisite repairs and the like. The rate of pay &c has been fixed by me after due consideration of the existing state of things and will answer all purposes

	Cash
	Rs-a-p
	162-a-a
+	637-a-a
	52-a-a
e	101-a-a
	Rs1552-a-a

6. I request that you will be good enough

wrought to obtain sanction
to the above arrangement which
will not only secure efficient
service in the temple but will
also admit of a saving of money
for the proper maintenance of the
building and the appointment
of a committee of 8 Dharmakartas
for the management of the institution
Their names are given in para
2 of the auditors report above
referred to.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obt Servant
S. H. Hamoonmuthiah
for Delput Commissioner

1893.

Government of Mysore

Muzarai

Proceedings

Dated 22nd June

R

No 937-9
Muzy 171-92

Directing that the temple of Anjaneyaswami in Mulbagal and its endow-ments be taken over by the Muzarai Department and placed under the management of the Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk.

Letter same No 21 M.F. 171-92 Dated 7/7/93

Read:—

The following extract from Para 9 of the Dewan's Inspection Notes dated (camp) Mulbagal 17th July 1887:—

"There is only one Muzarai Institution of any magnitude in Mulbagal— the Anjaneya Temple in the Kasaba which is richly endowed. There was considerable abuse of the trust money, and the public of Mulbagal and the neighbourhood have to thank the Deputy Commissioner for the energy displayed in stopping the abuse and ensuring a fair annual expenditure in repairing and improving the temple."

Also— The following letter

No.

No. 3570/868 dated 16th May 1893 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District:

With reference to para 9 of the notes by the Dewan dated the 17th July 1887, published with Proceedings No. 2682-94/90 of the 6th August 1887 relative to the abuse of the trust money belonging to the Anjaneya Swami temple at Kasaba Mulbagal, I have the honor to state that the Inam villages attached to the ~~Temple~~ Institution have been duly surveyed and settled and it is intended to take up the same with the Temple for management by the Muzrai Department.

2 I herewith submit for information, copy of the Amildar's report No. 976 dated the 16th ultimo together with copies of its enclosures

Shewing

Shewing the results of the Survey Settlement of the villages in question as well as the present and proposed income and expenditure of the temple.

Income of the Inam villages during the 5 years preceding the introduction of the Survey settlement.

Names of the Village	Year	Income			Remarks
Kattighutta Anantapura Hanumanthapura Kenchanahalli Kulvagal Tanks, i.e Doonanakere Horanakere	1887 – 1888	920	4	3	
	1888 – 1889	918	13	5	
	1889 – 1890	904	4	4	
	1890 – 1891	990	.	1	
	1891 – 1892	758	8	11	
	Total	4491	15	.	
	Or on an average	Rs	898	6-2 per annum.	

Estimated Income as per Survey settlement.

Names of Villages	Land Rev.			Local cess			Other Items			Total		
Kattighutta	673	6	-	53	13	3	8	1/2	-	735	12	3
Anantapura	369	4	-	24	14	9	.	.	.	394	2	9
Hanumanthapura	104	12	.	10	9	9	.	.	.	115	5	9
Kenchanahalli	124	.	.	9	4	.	1	1	8	134	5	8
Halsundra	204	4	.	16	12	3	2	12	5	223	12	8
Bhoomanahalli	5	8	-	.	5	6	.	.	.	5	13	6
Total	1481	4	.	115	11	6	12	5	1	1609	4	7

It will be observed that the Survey Settlement has resulted in a net increase of Rupees 710-14-5 over the average income of the villages for the past 5 years and there is besides an unoccupied area of 363 acres and 2 guntas with an assessment of Rs 561-8-. likely to be taken up for cultivation in course of time.

* The Temple is in a dilapidated

State

State and in need of repairs for which there are no funds available, the archiks &c having misappropriated the income of the Inam Villages and neglected the maintenance of the building."

4. " It is therefore proposed to revise the Scale of establishment and other charges connected with the Temple so as to effect an annual saving to be utilised for the necessary repairs &c. Provision has been made for cash payments to all the servants of the temple: whose connection with the Inam Villages be entirely severed and the arrangement has been agreed to by the parties concerned as will be seen from the enclosed Mutchalika dated the 7th April 1893.

5. The accompanying

Statement

Statement (marked A) prepared by the Amildar under the personal instructions given to him by me during the current years' Jamabandi of the Taluk shews that the annual income of the temple from the various sources therein enumerated has been estimated at Rs 1896/- and ~~that~~ the expenditure ~~under the various major heads has been~~ fixed at Rs 1552/- leaving a probable annual balance of Rs 344- - - - which will be available for the requisite repairs and the like. The scale of pay &c has been fixed by me after due consideration of the existing state of things and will answer all purposes."

6. "I request that you

You will be good enough to obtain sanction to the above arrangement which will not only secure efficient service in the temple but will also admit of a saving of money for the proper maintenance of the building and the appointment of a Committee of ~~Dharmakartas~~ * for the management of the Institution."

2. Appanna Achar
3. Vecera Gramabhatta
4. Ramaswamy Kamanna
5. Koppara Varadiah Chetty
6. Rama Munimunni Chetty
7. Ranakoppam Venkatappah
8. Patel Gunappah

Subjoined Statement
the figures here

A

Statement showing the Income of the Anjaneyaswami Temple at Mulbagal as revised by the Deputy Commissioners.

Item	Income per annum			Remarks.
and Revenue, Local Cess &c from the Inam Villages	1600	.	.	
— Do — from the Inam lands at Mulbagal Kasba	192	.	.	
Income from the oil Mills	54	.	.	
Income from the Toddy Groves	50	.	.	
Total Income Rs	1896	.	.	

Turn over

... Tirumurthi temple at Mulbagal as revised by the Deputy Commissioner

Item	Amount per month	Amount per annum
Head Archak or Sarpattegar @ Rs 7/-	7 . .	84 . .
Archaks @ Rs 5/-	15 . .	180 . .
Paricharak @ Rs 2/8	2 8 .	30 . .
Cook @ Rs 2/8	2 8 .	30 . .
Mantrapushpam	1 . .	12 . .
Shanbogue	5 . .	60 . .
Dancing girls and suite	12 . .	144 . .
Musicians @ Rs 1/8 each	6 . .	72 . .
Kolekar	2 . .	24 . .
Flower supplier	2 . .	24 . .
Sweeper	1 . .	12 . .
Boorga	1 . .	12 . .
Trinchoornam	1 . .	12 . .
Mashalchi	1 8 .	18 . .
Gardner and Watcher	4 . .	48 . .
Total Establishment	63 8 .	762 . .
Worship expenses	. . .	637 . .
Contingencies	. . .	52 . .
Cess due to Government	. . .	101 . .
Total per annum	Rs	1552 . .
Total Income Rupees		1896 . .
Deduct expenditure Rupees		1552 . .
Probable Balance Rupees		344 . .

8

937-8

Order thereon No. Mur 7-171-92.

Dated Bangalore 22nd June 1892

The Government

approve

of the ~~Deputy Commissioner's~~ als submitted in the ~~Deputy Commissioner's~~ letter ~~read~~ above, and direct that the temple of Anjaneyaswami in Mulbagal ~~and~~ its endowments be taken over by the Muzrai Department and placed under the management of the Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk.

2. The Archaks and other servants of the Temple will, in future, be remunerated by monthly cash payments as per scale framed ~~submitted~~ by the Deputy Commissioner and assented to by the Temple establishment.

3. Detailed instructions will be issued separately by the Muzrai Superintendent for the management of the Institution in question.

Secretary.

To. The Deputy Commissioner Compd
Kolar District, returning the Records.
Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
Inam Supt
M.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Muzarayi),—dated 22nd June 1893.

READ :—

The following extract from para 9 of the Dewan's Inspection Notes, dated, (Camp) Mulbagal, 17th July 1887 :—

There is only one Muzarayi Institution of any magnitude in Mulbagal—the Anjaneya temple in the Kasaba which is richly endowed. There was considerable abuse of the trust money, and the public of Mulbagal and the neighbourhood have to thank the Deputy Commissioner for the energy displayed in stopping the abuse and ensuring a fair annual expenditure in repairing and improving the temple.

ALSO :—

The following letter No. 3570—868, dated 16th May 1893, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District :—

With reference to para 9 of the Notes by the Dewan, dated the 17th July 1887, published with Proceedings No. 2682-94—90 of the 6th August 1887 relative to the abuse of the trust money belonging to the Anjaneyaswami temple at Kasaba Mulbagal, I have the honor to state that the Inam villages attached to the Institution have been duly surveyed and settled and it is intended to take up the same with the temple for management by the Muzarayi Department.

2. I herewith submit for information, copy of the Amildar's report No. 976, dated the 16th ultimo, together with copies of its enclosures showing the results of the Survey Settlement of the villages in question as well as the present and proposed income and expenditure of the temple. It will be observed (*Vide* marginal statement) that the Survey Settlement has resulted in a net increase of Rs. 710—14—5 over the average income of the villages for the past 5 years, and there is besides an unoccupied area of 363 acres and 2 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 561—8—0 likely to be taken up for cultivation in course of time.

Income from the Inam villages during the five years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Income.			Remarks.
1887—1888	920	4	3	
1888—1889	918	13	5	
1889—1890	904	4	4	
1890—1891	990	0	1	
1891—1892	758	8	11	
Total	4,491	15	0	

Or on an average Rs. 898-6-2 per mensem.

Income as per Survey Settlement.

Names of villages.	Land Revenue.			Local Cess.			Other Items.			Total.		
Tattighatta	673	6	0	53	13	3	8	7	0	735	12	3
Anantapura	369	4	0	21	14	9	...	...	...	391	2	9
Hanumantapura ...	104	12	0	10	9	9	...	...	...	115	5	9
Kenchanahalli	124	0	0	9	4	0	1	1	8	134	5	8
Alalsandra	204	4	0	16	12	3	2	12	5	223	12	8
Bhumanahalli ...	5	8	0	0	5	6	...	...	...	5	13	6
Total Rs.....	1,481	4	0	115	11	6	12	5	1	1,609	4	7

3. The temple is in a dilapidated state and in need of repairs for which there are no funds available, the archaks, &c., having misappropriated the income of the Inam villages and neglected the maintenance of the building.

4. It is therefore proposed to revise the scale of establishment and other charges connected with the temple so as to effect an annual saving to be utilized for the necessary repairs, &c. Provision has been made for cash payments to all the servants of the temple whose connection with the Inam villages be entirely severed and the arrangement has been agreed to by the parties concerned as will be seen from the enclosed Mutchalika, dated the 17th April 1893.

5. The accompanying statement prepared by the Amildar under the personal instructions given to him by me during the current year's Jamabandi of the Taluk shows that the annual income of the temple from the various sources therein enumerated has been estimated at Rs. 1,896 and the expenditure fixed at Rs. 1,552, leaving a probable annual balance of Rs. 344 which will be available for the requisite repairs and the like. The scale of pay &c., has been fixed by me after due consideration of the existing state of things and will answer all purposes.

6 I request that you will be good enough to obtain sanction to the above arrangement which will not only secure efficient service in the temple but will also admit of a saving of money for the proper maintenance of the building and the appointment of a Committee for the management of the Institution

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Anjaneyaswami Temple in Mulbagal.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			
Item.	Income per annum.		No.	Item.	Amount per month.	Amount per annum
Land Revenue, Local Cess, &c., from the Inam villages	1,600	0 0	1	Head Archak or Parpattegar at Rs. 7 ...	7 0 0	84 0 0
			3	Archaks at Rs. 5	15 0 0	180 0 0
			1	Paricharak at Rs. 2—8—0 ...	2 8 0	30 0 0
Do from the Inam lands at Mulbagal Kasaba	192	0 0	1	Cook at Rs. 2—8—0	2 8 0	30 0 0
			1	Mantrapushpam	1 0 0	12 0 0
			1	Shanbhog	5 0 0	60 0 0
Income from the Oil Mills	54	0 0	4	Dancing girls and suite	12 0 0	144 0 0
			4	Musicians at Rs. 1—8—0 each ...	6 0 0	72 0 0
Average income from the Toddy groves ...	60	0 0	1	Kolekar	2 0 0	24 0 0
			1	Flower supplier	2 0 0	24 0 0
			1	Sweeper	1 0 0	12 0 0
			1	Boorrga	1 0 0	12 0 0
			1	Tiruchurnam	1 0 0	12 0 0
			1	Mashalchi	1 8 0	18 0 0
			1	Gardener and Watcher	4 0 0	48 0 0
Total Income.....	1,896	0 0		Total Establishment	63 8 0	762 0 0
				Paditara Expenses.....	... .	637 0 0
				Contingencies.....	... .	52 0 0
				Cess payable to Government.....	.. ..	101 0 0
				Grand Total.....	... .	1,552 0 0

Net Savings per annum...Rs. 344.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Muzarayi),—dated 22nd June 1893.

No. 937-9—Muz. F. 171-92, dated, Bangalore, 22nd June 1893.

Order thereon.—The Government approve of the Deputy Commissioner's proposals submitted in the foregoing letter and direct that the temple of Anjaneyaswami in Mulbagal together with its endowments be taken over by the Muzarayi Department and placed under the management of the Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk.

2. The archaks and other servants of the temple will, in future, be remunerated by monthly cash payments as per scale framed by the Deputy Commissioner and assented to by the temple establishment.

3. Detailed instructions will be issued separately by the Muzarayi Superintendent for the management of the Institution in question.

A Sreenivasa Rao
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, returning the Records.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—K. S.

1893.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSOR

MUZARAYI.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 22*nd June* 1893.

No. 937-9. / Muz. F. 171-

Directing that the temple of Anjaneya wami in Mulbagal and its endowments, b ıken over by the Muzarayi Departmen nd placed under the management of th .mildar of Mulbagal Taluk.

Mysore Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—3-7-93—120.

MUZARAYI.

(General Serial No. 30.)

1893.

From

The Muzrai Superintendent
in Mysore

To

The Dy: Commr.
Kolar Dt.

Dated 10th July/93

Despatched 11th

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 21
Muzarayi. F. No. 171-92

Has the honor to forward herewith a copy of the detailed instructions laid down for the management of the Anjaneyaswamy Temple in Mulbagal, with a request that the same may be duly communicated to the Amildar of the Mulbagal Taluk and the Dharmadarsees of the Temple for their information also.

and guidance.

X

Supt.

(6)

With reference to Para 3 of Govt. Pro: No. 237-9 dy 22" June 1893, the following instructions are laid down for the management of the Anjaneyaswamy Temple in Mulbagal, Kolar Dt.

Muzt 171-92

"

I As directed in para 1 of the Pro: alluded to above the management of the temple and its endowments will be placed under the Amildar of the Mulbagal Taluk. The Temple will be regarded as a muzrai Institution under Government management. All muzrai Rules, orders Circulars, which are now in or may hereafter come into force, shall be applicable to this Inm also.

II. ~~The Supervision of the~~
~~in the Management~~ of
simple affairs in ~~the Temple~~
the Amildar will be
assisted by a Committee of
Dharmadarsees consisting of
the following members:—

1. Avaroor Narahariachar
2. Appannachar
3. Venkataramabhat
4. Stamp Vendor Ramanna
5. Kopparam Varadiah Chetty
6. Thava Munisami Chetty
7. Ramakoppam Venkatrayappa
8. Patel Gurappa.

III. It shall be the duty
of the Amildar to see that
the Puja services in the
Temple are properly performed
and that no portion of the
funds allotted for Padithera
to the expenses is misappro-
priated. The Dharmadarsees
~~shall be a consultative body~~
~~in the management of the~~
~~Protection~~, will also visit
the Temple as often as con-
venient and bring to the
notice of the Amildar any
irregularity they might observe

in

the conduct of the Temple affairs

IV Regular Accounts of all receipts and disbursements in the Temple will be kept by the Shanbogue on the Temple Establishment. The Amildar will carefully scrutinize the accounts and prepare monthly and annual abstracts thereof, for submission to Govt. in the Inam Dept. along with similar returns of the other Inam Institutions in the Taluk. The Amildar will further see to the regular payment of the monthly salaries to the Temple servants.

V A list of all the jewels, vessels, clothes & other articles belonging to the Temple will be prepared in duplicate the original being kept in the Temple under the custody of the

ar s and
in the Taluk Cutcherry
The amildar will further
inspect the ~~jewels~~ jewels
and other valuable properties
of the Temple once in six
months and report the result
of his inspection to the
Dy: Commr.

VI The Inam Villages attached
to the Temple which have been
lately surveyed & settled,
will be carefully administered
by the Amildar, whose duty
it will be to rent out the [redacted] lands
for cultivation and to realize the
[redacted] rents in due time

VII Early steps should
be taken to [redacted] Temple
~~pool in the compound within~~
~~the fund of the~~
~~same, as also to [redacted]~~
~~the sanitation & ventilation~~
~~of the Temple premises~~

per at Vachistors &
& secure for Clerk
thereon

Murrai Supt.